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THE DEMOCRAT,
Sedalia, Mo.

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Telephone 232.

SHE READS**The EVENING DEMOCRAT.**

"I would earnestly advise them for their good to order this paper to be punctually served up and to be looked upon as a part of the tea equipage."—ADDISON.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Patrons of the EVENING DEMOCRAT will confer a favor upon the management by promptly reporting any irregularity in delivery or bad condition of paper from improper handling.

STAND up for Missouri and also for the party that stands up for Missouri.

If Major Warner really decides to stand up for Missouri he should cast his vote for the whole Democratic ticket.

FROM noon Thursday to noon Friday one hundred and six children in New York City fell victims to the intense heat.

FOR congressman in the Ninth district: Dick Dalton or some other good Democrat upon whom the party can unite.

PETTIS county democrats are giving their county and state ticket a most hearty support. There is no dissatisfaction anywhere along the line.

BEN HARRISON seems to be least popular where he is best known. At least the condition of his candidacy in Indiana would indicate that such is the case.

SOME people profess to be unable to understand the difference between a revenue tariff and a protective tariff. A revenue tariff is a duty collected on imported goods; a protective tariff is a duty fixed so high as to prevent importations and enable American manufacturers to raise the price of what they sell.

OUR neighboring city of Clinton, with its splendid hotels, beautiful park, unrivaled mineral well and refined hospitable and enterprising people, asks for the honor of entertaining the Missouri Press Association next year. Certainly no place can be found where the "moulders of public opinion" can spend a few days more pleasantly or more profitably.

THE DEMOCRAT is glad to see the hurrah campaign inaugurated by the republicans. It will stir up careless democrats and help to bring out the full party vote. The only danger the Missouri democracy has to face is the over-confidence of its own members, and when democrats hear repeated and emphatic claims that the republicans are going to

carry the state they will be pretty apt to be close around where the voting is going on on election day.

THAT POLITICAL GHOST.

The Chicago Tribune, in its anxiety to help the republican cause, characterizes the force bill as "a mere ghost." Had the organ stopped there it would have stood upon good fighting ground at least, says the Detroit Free Press, for its assertion is open to different constructions, and is at best of an intangible and uncertain character. But, continuing with a vague idea of showing the ghostly character of the proposed measure, the Tribune says that "The breath of life cannot be blown into it unless the republicans can carry a majority, hold the Senate and re-elect Harrison."

In this statement there is an implied admission and an unmistakable inference, both of which urge the democrats and other fair minded citizens of the country to do all possible for the defeat of the party going before the country with an endorsement of the force bill as the most conspicuous plank in its platform. The force bill is at present "a mere ghost." Let the republicans get a majority in the house, secure the senate and give Harrison another term, then their ghost will become a thing of life, a present reality, a menace to the peace of the country, a mainstay of the party which has no higher purpose or more cherished desire than to retain supremacy in the affairs of this government. With this fact clearly understood, as ingeniously admitted by the Tribune, the people will see that the force bill remains a ghost by turning down those who, if given the power, will give it "the breath of life."

The Chicago organ proceeds with an evident desire to eliminate the force bill from the canvass, not upon the grounds that it would be an iniquitous measure of usurpation, but because there is no possibility of the republicans securing a majority in the house, and hence no chance of enacting or enforcing the obnoxious legislation in question. That is a pettifogger's method of escaping defense of an avowed principle. In view of the fact that a national democratic victory seems assured, the Tribune and the party for which it speaks, would only be consistent in declaring the whole republican platform a ghost and throwing every plank of it out of the canvass.

The g. o. p. stands committed to the force bill and acknowledges the indisputable wickedness of the proposed measure by trying to pooh-pooh it into insignificance as an issue. Harrison was an ardent advocate of the force bill before the elections of 1890, and was even more zealous in urging its passage after the people had given their overwhelming condemnation of the republican administration than he was before. Czar Reed said that the force bill was a measure to enable the republican party in congress to do its own registration, its own supervision, and its own counting in the matter of federal elections. The bill passed the house but was defeated in the republican senate by a few members who were at a variance with the president on the currency question. The force bill, the McKinley law and the wanton extravagance of the billion dollar congress were all freely discussed in the canvass of 1890 and received a condemnation that foreshadowed an early downfall of the republican party. With a hope of regaining power for another term, and a desperate purpose of retaining it through the operation of the force bill, that measure was given the place of honor in the Chicago platform. The republicans want to join with Mr. Reed in doing "our own registration; our own supervision, our own counting and our own returning." It is this "ghost" that democracy is called upon to lay.

THE Democrats in the Seventh congressional district have a work to do this fall. The district is a new one and the exact majority is unknown. Something of a new factor is introduced too by the candidacy of the third party nominee, and every democrat should feel it his duty to strive to make the party majority so large that there will be no inducement for the opposition to combine in the future. Of course the election of Hon. John T. Heard

is assured. So clean and honorable has been his record that he could defeat either or both of his opponents in a district where the vote was really against his party, but the future as well as the present must be looked after in politics. The old Sixth district gave the largest plurality of any in the state in 1890; let the new Seventh win the banner this fall.

THE Kansas City Star professes to be an earnest supporter of Cleveland, and yet it is industriously supporting Warner for governor. Such inconsistency is disgusting. The newspaper which in this day and age hopes to "run with the hare and hold with the hounds" places a false estimate upon the intelligence of the people. Warner stands for nothing that Harrison does not favor, and Stone only differs from Cleveland in favoring free coinage of silver. The people of Missouri are for free coinage, so there are stronger reasons for supporting Stone than there are for supporting Cleveland. The Star may rest assured that the state democratic ticket will receive just as many votes as the national ticket, and if Warner carries Missouri the electoral vote will be recorded for Harrison.

JACKSON county made a fight in the state convention for her man which was watched and admired by every candidate before the convention and even cheered by the delegates, says the Independence Sentinel. An American loves to see a fair fight and honors the manly opponent. When Stone was declared the nominee of the convention, none cheered more lustily than the Jackson county men, for after the nomination, Stone was their man. Stone is our candidate now and will receive from Jackson county no lukewarm support.

THAT committee appointed to investigate the charge made by Watson, of Georgia, that drunken members had been seen reeling through the aisles of the house and attempting to participate in legislation should hold its meetings with open doors and all the testimony should be published. Such charges are too frequently made and the public should have the full benefit of the investigation that the truth may be made manifest once for all.

THE DEMOCRAT is almost daily in receipt of complaints and kicks about the bad condition of sidewalks in certain portions of the city. The most forcible kick, however, can be administered in the way of a complaint to the proper city official. Make the complaint in writing and let the property owner know you are going to make it, and then let the neighbors know you have made it.

UNLESS Col. Streator is punished for his brutal treatment of James Iames there will be strong opposition to any further appropriation of state funds to support militia organizations in Pennsylvania. A man who is brutal and vindictive enough to act as Streator did is liable to execute any private citizen who fails to salute him or who happens to offend him in any other way.

MAJOR KIRBY, of the West Plains Gazette, is a gentleman who knows his own mind and who don't attempt to hide what's in it. He boldly announces that he will be a candidate for secretary of state in 1896. The major is a man of ability and character and is in every way able to stand a four years' campaign.

THE state of Missouri has lost one of her ablest, best and most respected citizens by the death of Ex-Gov. Chas. H. Hardin, of Mexico. The good he has done the state will live as long as our civilization remains, for he labored zealously and earnestly in the cause of christianity and education.

THE story of Major Warner's life as told in the Chronicle is not quite so explicit as that told by Mr. Osborne. The major's biographer should have called upon the old friend who knew Warner so well and he could have recalled some interesting points which William appears to have entirely forgotten.

No other man in the city has the reputation for fine wines, whiskies, etc., that Peter Pehl has. Give him a call.

BUBBLES PRICKED.**Anti-Humbug Punctures Protection Fallacies.**

To the Editor of the Sedalia Democrat:

If I were a protectionist, and contended for "shutting out foreign goods," I would go the "whole hog" and demand the enactment of a strictly prohibitive tariff, and not, as the protectionists do in the next breath, express satisfaction with letting the foreigner come in here, if only he pays for the privilege of so doing. The protectionists claim that every dollar's worth of goods imported here displaces just a dollar's worth of our own labor. Now, if this is so, they shouldn't allow any foreign goods to be brought in. For, if their claim is true, what matters it if a tariff duty is paid on the foreign articles, if such articles could possibly be produced here, no matter at what expenditure of time, labor and money, isn't it a dead loss to allow them to come in here, and won't they displace labor just the same and to the same extent whether a duty has been paid on them or not?

Oh, the protectionists' ideas don't dove-tail; no, not a bit of it. Here is another sample: The protectionists say that prices of goods made in foreign countries are lower than here; therefore wages are lower in foreign countries, they assert. At the same time do they maintain that the consumer here has his interests well cared for and looked after, inasmuch as protection has lowered prices of goods until they are as low as in foreign countries; while at the same time protection has maintained, even raised, wages. So they say.

Can any sane person make these contradictory claims and contentions harmonize? I know not. If prices here are as low as in England and we still pay higher wages than there, then it must follow as a logical sequence that high wages does not necessarily mean high prices of goods, or that low wages does not logically follow as a inevitable results from low prices. Let the protectionists take either—or both—horn or horns of the dilemma, I don't care which, and they are beat; as they surely will be next November election.

For further information as to routes, rates, maps, time tables, etc., call on or address,

GEO. A. McNUTT,
Traveling Passenger Agent, 1044 Union Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Walter G. Graham, General Ticket Agent, Parsons, Kas.

E. B. Parker, Ass't Gen. Pass. Agent, 509 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

A Pleasant Evening

Can be enjoyed by a visit to the merry-go-round, corner Washington and Third.

A Pleasant Sunday Outing.

During the hot summer months, in order to enable those living on the line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, Hannibal to Fort Scott inclusive, to spend their Sundays comfortably and pleasantly, said railway will sell tickets on each Saturday and Sunday to Clinton, Mo., at rate of one fare for round trip, plus 25 cts, which will be good to return until following Monday. The Artesian lake and the park hotel at this point, with the pleasant surroundings and adequate facilities which the place affords for caring for large parties and assemblies, will make this place popular as a summer resort, as well as for the holding of meetings and conventions. For further information call on or address,

J. W. MCCLAIN,
Local Agent.

Smoke K. of P., Artistic or Union Label.

Saved a Woman's Life.

Mr. J. E. Thoroughgood, writing from Georgetown, Delaware, says: "Two teaspoonsfuls of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy saved the life of Mrs. Jane Thomas, of this place." He also states that several other bad cases of bowel complaint there had been cured by this remedy. For sale by Aug. Fleischmann, druggist.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

We'll be Welcomed.

From the Green Ridge Enterprise.

The Green Ridge fife and drum corps was spoken of by the Sedalia DEMOCRAT as one of the best features of the occasion. When the great democratic rally takes place the DEMOCRAT will please keep its reportorial eye on Corporal Joe Darr and his gallant drum corps of Cleveland boys. It is whispered around that Corporal Joe will be promoted to drum major and that the citizens intend subscribing for a magnificent gold mounted baton and cork lined helmet that he may appear in style.

We Got the Seat.

From the Green Ridge Enterprise.

The enthusiasm worked up by the cry of "Warner and a New Missouri" inflated one man from Windsor so much that, notwithstanding the cars were overcrowded on the return trip, he felt so big that he must occupy two seats. Squire Jim Vaughan being the holder of a return ticket considered that he was

at least entitled to one of them and politely suggested that gentlemanly Windsor take his foot down so that the Squire might turn the seat over and thus make himself easy for the journey. The gentlemanly Windsor objected in language less refined than our Squire is accustomed to and on our Squire attempting to turn the seat, Windsor aimed a blow at his head but fell short. The discussion all at once became so animated that the Squire's right arm became excited and took quite a lively part. After receiving a black eye and seeing a few stars and having his white shirt front dyed a sanguinary red, said gentlemanly Windsor was nearly convinced that Squire Vaughan was entitled to a seat. And the Squire turned it over and sat down.

Cheap Homes for Millions.

In order to meet the constantly growing demands which come from every quarter of the north, east and west, for reduced rates, to enable the farmer, the emigrant and the capitalist to visit the southwest, and particularly Texas, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway have determined to sell tickets on August 30th, September 27th and October 25th, from points in the north, east and west to all points in the state of Texas, at the extremely low rate of One Fare for the Round Trip, good to return 20 days from date of sale.

The reports which come from Texas of the prodigious prospective yields in the crops for the present season, as well as those for several previous years, together with the severity of the winters in the northern and western states for several years past, will induce many to locate on the sun-kissed prairies of this favored land during the coming fall. Now is your opportunity, grasp it while it is yet within your reach.

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To Summer Tourists.

The season is at hand when the man of affairs, the man who, through the long winter months, has devoted his best energies to the tasks and problems of the counting room, the office, the pulpit, or legislative halls; when the matron and the maid, wearied of the long season of social gaiety or confinement in the school or lecture room, betake themselves to the sea shore, the mountains, the country or the springs, in search of pleasure and rest. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway has placed on sale summer tourist tickets at very low rates, with long transit limits, good to return until October 1st or 15th. Every variety of amusements and the most picturesque of surroundings are thus placed within the reach of all.

For further particulars concerning rates, routes, sleeping car accommodations and all other information, call on or address,

J. W. MCCLAIN,
Local Agent.

Money to Loan.

Low rates. No delay. Small expenses. No commissions. To be repaid in installments.

MIDLAND SAVING AND LOAN CO.
Dempsey Building, Sedalia, Mo.

The Old Timers are not In It

RAILROAD TIME-CARDS.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Ry.
NORTHBOUND. MAIN LINE. Arrive. Leave.
No. 1, Texas Express, 5:45 p. m. 6:15 p. m.
No. 3, " 8:55 a. m. 9:15 a. m.
NORTHBOUND. MAIN LINE. Arrive. Leave.
No. 2, Texas Express, 8:15 a. m. 10:40 p. m.
No. 4, Chicago Exp's, 5:50 p. m. 6:10 p. m.

Sedalia, Warsaw and Southern.

NORTH BOUND. Arrives.

No. 200, Accommodation, 3:00 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND. Leaves.

No. 199, Accommodation, 8:15 a. m.

Missouri Pacific Ry.

MAIN LINE. WESTBOUND. Arrive. Leave.

No. 1 Day Express, 3:25 p. m. 3:35 p. m.

No. 3 Night Express, 3:15 a. m. 3:25 a. m.

No. 5 Local Pass'g'r, 3:15 p. m. 3:40 p. m.

No. 7 Fast Mail, 7:55 a. m. 8:00 a. m.

No. 9 Texas Express, 4:55 p. m.

No. 7 does not carry passengers.

MAIN LINE. EASTBOUND. Arrive. Leave.

No. 2 Day Express, 12:35 p. m. 12:40 p. m.

No. 4 Night Express's, 11:55 p. m. 12:01 a. m.

No. 6 Local Pass'g'r, 10:40 a. m. 10:45 a. m.

No. 8 Night Express's, 12:40 a. m. 12:45 a. m.

Lexington Branch.

WESTBOUND. Arrive. Leave.

No. 193 Colorado Exp's, 5:05 a. m.

No. 191 Local Pass'g'r, 3:45 p. m.

No. 197 Local Freight, 10:55 a. m.

EASTBOUND. Arrive. Leave.

No. 192 St. Louis Exp's, 10:30 a. m.

No. 194 Local Passenger, 10:30 p. m.

No. 198 Local Freight, 3:00 p. m.

Home Lumber Co.

OFFICE AND YARDS:

Corner Second and Moniteau Street,

Sedalia, Missouri.

Dealers in all kinds of lumber, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, lath, shingles, plaster, lime and cement. Prompt attention given to estimates. If you are going to build let us make you prices. Telephone No. 11.

E. L. LOONEY, Resident Mgr.

D. E. KENNEDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

With Hon. John H. Bothwell, Attorney and Counselor.

OFFICE—Dempsey Building, Room:

26 and 28. Practice where business calls.

ARCADE HOTEL
HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

W. H. Dooley, Proprietor.

BEST INTERIOR HOUSE IN MISSOURI.
GOOD TABLE AT ALL SEASONS.**W. S. EPPERSON,**
Architect and Superintendent.

OFFICE, 2nd floor Equitable Building. Architect for all the best buildings in the city.

B. W. ZIMMERMAN. JOHN WADDELL.
Mo. Central Lumber Co.

Cheap Building Material of all kinds.

OFFICE AND YARD, North of Union depot, on Kentucky st., Sedalia, Mo.

T. W. BAST,
ARCHITECT

and Superintendent of Buildings. Plans and specifications prepared on short notice.

Office 34 and 35, Ilgenfritz Block.

A. LEIST, 307 Ohio St., Call and see our bargains in Diamonds, Solid Gold, Filled and Silver Watches, Garnets, Jewelry of all kinds, Clocks, Musical Instruments, Guns, Pistols and all kinds of Clothing. Money loaned on all articles of value.

SEDALIA
Building & Loan

Ass'n, of Sedalia, Mo.

CAPITAL STOCK, - \$1,000,000.

DIRECTORS:

C. G. TAYLOR, President. S. P. JOHNS.

C. RICHARDSON, Secretary. J. B. GALLIE.

F. H. GUENTHER, Treasurer.

This Association pays on monthly sayings of 80 cents and upward, 12 per cent, compounded annually; on paid up stock 8 per cent, payable semi-annually. No feature of dividends. Loans money on real estate security at 7 1-5 per cent. interest. Stock issued monthly in consecutive series and matures definitely in seven years. Call on C. RICHARDSON, Sec'y, No. 111 Ohio St., SEDALIA, Mo.

The Celebrated French Cure

Warranted by APHRODITE or many physicians.

IS BOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE TO CURE, or to form a nervous disease or any disease, or disorder of the digestive organs, or either sex, from the excess.

BEFORE use five boxes of Stomach, Tobacco or Opium, or through youthful indiscretion, over indulgence, &c., such as loss of Brain, back, Wakefulness, Bed-wetting, incontinence in the School, Nervous Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Nocturnal Emissions, Leprosy, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power and Impotency, which often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price \$1.00 a box for \$5.00. Sent by mail on receipt.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE is given for every \$5.00 order received, if the cure is not effected. We have the testimonial of old and young of both sexes, who have been permanently cured by the use of Aphrodite. Circulars free. Patent paper. Address.

THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.

Western Branch, St. Louis, Mo. P. O. Box 27.

FOR SALE BY OVERSTREET, THE DRUGGIST.

DUTY OF DIKES.

To Keep the Missouri River Within Bounds.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT FILED.

Considerable Damage Done by the Recent Floods—Waiting for the Waters to Go Down—The Work at Various Places.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A report filed in the war department shows for the Missouri river that work in the field below Sioux City consisted in detached surveys to supply information not collected by the general survey of 1890 and to obtain information at special localities. This work was mainly carried on in the fall of 1891. In the spring of the current year two parties were in the field to run a line of prize levels between Sioux City, Ia., and St. Charles, Mo., which latter point is already connected with similar work done by the Mississippi river and United States coast and geodetic survey. The work of these parties progressed favorably, and it is expected that it will be completed during the current season. No field work was done during the year. At Sioux City, Ia., the effect of the dikes constructed to protect the town continues to be good and no further work seems to be needed. At Omaha the revetment of the left bank of the river near Council Bluffs was extended down stream, 9,220 feet during the months of August, September and October, 1891. This work with that previously constructed will, it is thought, sufficiently protect the bank and nothing more than occasional repairs will hereafter be needed.

No work was found necessary at Nebraska City, Neb., during the season and the plant was transferred to St. Joseph for surveys at that point, \$8,000 of the balance of allotment for this place being transferred to the work at Benton bend. At St. Joseph, Mo., work was resumed on the revetment of Belmont bend in the latter part of August, 1891, and was carried on during the fall and to some extent during the winter and spring, 14,246 feet of revetment being constructed and a junction effected with the work of the previous commissions. At Elwood, Kan., the work was not entirely completed and suffered considerable damage during the high water of the current year. As the original allotment for the work was about exhausted additional sums were transferred from the allotment for the Council Bluffs revetment and such repairs were made as were necessary to prevent further damage, the total expense of which cannot be ascertained until the water falls.

Repairs were also made to the revetment in Benton bend, in which the construction of 3,000 feet of new revetment and numerous minor repairs proved necessary. Work was also carried on to some extent on the pile dikes, above the St. Joseph waterworks. The success of this work is not as yet assured. No work has been done at Atchison, Kan., during the year. The cut off at Doniphan point, alluded to in the last report, has so far changed the regimen of the river that the works previously put in to direct and control the channel above the railroad bridge have suffered considerable damage, and their entire destruction seems to be only a question of time. Just what the final effect will be can not as yet be determined, but the direction of the flow through the bridge still remains favorable.

Work in the neighborhood of Kansas City, Mo., has been confined to repairing and completing the work of former years, and was as follows:

At Little Platte bend, 1,450 feet of revetment was constructed, closing an open gap between the dikes at the upper end of the bend and the revetment already built at the lower end. The dikes themselves received slight repairs and mattress aprons were placed around the upper ends to protect them. At Kaw bend repairs were made to the revetment constructed in 1885 wherever a weak place had developed, and the work was placed in first-class shape. At Harlem a revetment about 2,400 linear feet above the left bank was built. The Harlem system of dikes was protected by the revetments during the fall of 1891.

At the East bottoms revetment some slight repairs were executed and consisted in resetting stone displaced by waves and high water action. The Kansas City and Harlem dikes, systems of dikes, are intended to control the flow of the river in front of Kansas City, and until their full effect is developed they will require repairs and extension from time to time. Four hundred and twenty-four feet of dike was built during the past season, the work contemplated not being entirely completed.

McGarrahan Claim Vetoed.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The president has sent a message to congress vetoing the McGarrahan claim bill. The measure involved the title to a quicksilver mine in California worth \$10,000,000. McGarrahan is 65 years old and has won national fame by the stubborn fight made on his claim. The mine has been worked for years by the New Indian Mining Co., in which D. O. Mills, father-in-law of Whitelaw Reid, republican candidate for vice president, is interested. McGarrahan first turned up in congress in 1857 with a claim that he be given title to and possession of the mine. He labored unceasingly and employed eminent counsel.

An Ovation to Weaver.

LEADVILLE, Col., July 30.—Gen. James B. Weaver, the people's party candidate for the presidency, arrived here last night and received a great ovation. He delivered an address at the opera house, which was enthusiastically received.

Mrs. Gov. Brown Dying.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 30.—Mrs. Frank Brown, wife of the governor of Maryland, is dying in this city from sunstroke.

DUN'S REVIEW.

Weather Favorable For Growing Crops—Business Generally Prosperous.

NEW YORK, July 30.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade says: The weather has been extremely favorable for the growing crops, excepting in limited districts where damage has been done by violent storms, and the crop outlook is on the whole decidedly improving. Money has been abundant and cheap, and collections generally good for the season and there are no signs of threatened disturbance.

Business at Boston is active. The demand for leather is steady, manufacturers buying freely. Wool is firm and active with prospect of better prices. At Philadelphia manufacture improves; the coal business is very active; wool is firm with increasing demand and dry goods are active. At Baltimore hot weather retards much trade. At Pittsburgh products of iron and steel grow stronger and window glass is fairly active, but coal dull. Dry goods have improved at Cincinnati, and the crops look better than a year ago. At Cleveland trade is active and the whole production of manufactured iron is quickly absorbed. Trade is quiet at Detroit. Trade and collections are better than a year ago at Chicago, even retail business increasing in spite of hot weather.

Business is more prosperous in Milwaukee and up to the average at St. Paul with excellent crop prospects, but Minneapolis reports injury by storms. In Omaha trade is active and fairly active in Kansas City. Little improvement appears at Memphis or Little Rock, and trade is dull in New Orleans, though prospects are brighter there and at Savannah.

Speculation as been curiously affected by the prospects that the Hatch antitrust bill will fail and cotton has advanced a quarter with enormous sales of 770,000 bales. Lard and coffee are higher and corn three-fourths of a cent higher for early delivery, the supply being scarce. Wheat has fallen 3/4 cents, with sales of only 15,000,000 bushels and oats half a cent. Western receipts of wheat are heavy. Receipts of cotton are light and exports slightly more than last year, but sales of phantom stocks exceed sales of tangible and visible cotton about 50 to 1.

It sets forth the assets to be a reserve fund of \$1,200,000, only one-seventh of which is available each year, and real estate to the value of \$1,000,000, and that over one-half of these assets are under the control of the bank of which Freeman Somerby is the vice-president, doing business with headquarters in Philadelphia.

The complaint then sets forth that Freeman Somerby has wilfully misappropriated the funds that have come into his hands; that he has altered the order's books to cover his shortage; that he has taken at least \$50,000 per year for his private traveling expenses, a sum that should have gone to the reserve fund; that he has failed to call a meeting of the supreme sitting for a number of years past, and that at its last one he coerced its members into increasing his salary from \$5,000 to \$10,000 per year.

The further claim is made that he appropriated charter fees and money received from the officers of the local branches. It is also alleged that the constitution has been violated, inasmuch as there has been no meeting of the executive committee since 1890, and no report of the financial condition of the order has been made to the members of the order since that year. In conclusion, the complainants asked for the appointment of a receiver, saying that if the management of the affairs of the order were left in the hands of the present management, the members would receive no benefits whatever. Somerby has not been in Indianapolis since January. He is supposed to be in Philadelphia.

The scheme of reciprocity is denounced as a flimsy and bold attempt to deceive the farmer.

Representative White, of Iowa, a member of the committee, prepared a paper to accompany the views of the majority. In this report Mr. White says there is probably no class of our citizens who are so thoroughly handicapped by the protective system in the prosecution of their business as the farmers of the state. The order's books to cover his shortage; that he has taken at least \$50,000 per year for his private traveling expenses, a sum that should have gone to the reserve fund; that he has failed to call a meeting of the supreme sitting for a number of years past, and that at its last one he coerced its members into increasing his salary from \$5,000 to \$10,000 per year.

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There were five shots fired in all, two taking effect in each body. It is supposed that he fired the first at the girl. There is one wound in her neck and another in her right cheek. In his head is a wound on the right side and another over the left eye.

Ira Sackett says that he and Parrott were the best of friends and never had any trouble.

KANSAS BANKS.

Favorable Report of the State Bank Examiner.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 30.—C. F. Johnson, state bank examiner, has issued his report for the quarter ended June 4. The showing made is an exceedingly favorable one and demonstrates that the commercial condition of Kansas is steadily improving. This is considered the lightest banking season of the year, but notwithstanding this fact the deposits for the last quarter show a marked increase.

The total deposits of the Kansas banks, including individual deposits, banks and bankers deposits, demand certificates and time certificates at the four calls made by Mr. Johnson are as follows:

October 13, 1891.....\$15,773,438.82
January 2, 1892.....17,377,977.90
March 29, 1892.....18,121,889.48
June 4, 1892.....18,431,440.92

The total number of banks reporting private and state was 443.

Powderly Contradicts Pinkerton.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, appeared before the house judiciary committee this afternoon and made a broad denial of the statements of the Pinkertons relative to the character of their employees. He accused Carnegie with deliberately causing the strike and then going to Europe. The Pinkertons prevented the settlement of strikes.

The Mitchell Case Delayed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 30.—The expected charge of Judge Dubose in the Alice Mitchell case was not delivered to the jury yesterday, an adjournment being taken immediately upon the opening of court to enable a juror to attend the bedside of a very sick relative.

Municipal Saloons.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 30.—The city council committee appointed by the mayor, having in charge Attorney Lyons' "municipal saloon" idea, will report next Monday unanimously in favor of inaugurating the scheme.

THE IRON HALL.

Grave Charges Made Against the Management.

THE ORDER HOPELESSLY INSOLVENT.

The Supreme Justice Accused of Misappropriating Funds and Coercing the "Supreme Sitting"—A Receiver Asked For.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 30.—Yesterday afternoon an application was filed in the Marion county superior court for the appointment of a receiver for the supreme sitting of the order of the Iron Hall. The plaintiffs are Albert Baker, Homer Sampson and Daniel Kneeler, members of the order. The plaintiff first sets out that the order of the Iron Hall is a mutual benefit association and names in detail the various processes of its workings. It then says that the order has a maturity fund and a disability benefit, the former paying out at the end of seven years in sums of \$1,000, \$80

\$50,000. - \$50,000.

People's Bank494 Ohio St. Paid Up Cap't \$50,000
SEDALIA. Surplus \$2,500
Undivided Profits \$1,000

The only bank in Sedalia with a Savings Department. Interest paid on all savings deposits.

Transacts a general banking business. Your account solicited. Bank open Saturdays and Railroad pay-day evenings from 6:30 to 8 p.m.

W. L. PORTER, J. C. VAN RIVER, President. Cashier.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

President—GROVER CLEVELAND. Vice-President—A. E. STEVENSON. Governor—W. J. STONE. Lieutenant Governor—J. B. O'MEARA. Secretary of State—A. A. LESUER. Auditor—J. M. SEIBERT. Treasurer—LON V. STEVENS. Attorney General—R. F. WALKER. Railroad Commissioner—JAMES COWELL.

Judges of the Supreme Court—THOS. A. SHERWOOD, GEO. B. MACFARLANE, GAVON D. BURGESS.

Congressman—JOHN T. HEARD. Circuit Judge—RICHARD FIELD. Criminal Judge—JOHN E. RYLAND. State Senator—CHARLES E. YEATER. Representative—R. W. PRIGMORE. Judge Eastern Dist.—R. E. FERGUSON. Judge Western Dist.—H. CONWAY. Sheriff—JAMES S. HOPKINS. Collector—MICHAEL DOHERTY. Treasurer—JOSEPH S. HUGHES. County Attorney—W. D. STEELE. Coroner—EMIL MUEHL. Surveyor—T. O. STANLEY. Assessor—J. M. LOGAN. Administrator—J. R. CLOPTON. Constable—W. D. WALLACE.

WEATHER REPORT
For the 24 Hours Ending 8 O'Clock This Afternoon by C. G. Taylor.

Wind in tenths.	Cloudiness	Temperature	Precipitation
E	Max.	Min.	in inches.
8	75°	65°	0.00

Barometer 29.30

Fair.

PROHIBITION.**As Discussed by Prof. Bond, of Fayette—The Tariff not an Issue.**

Following the nomination of their congressman, Elder J. B. Mayfield, yesterday afternoon, the prohibitionists of the Seventh district held a sort of love feast in the circuit court room last evening.

It was announced that Chairman Warde King, of the state central committee, would speak, but such was not the case. Prof. R. T. Bond who occupies the chair of mathematics at Central College, Fayette, proved an able substitute, however. He was introduced by Chairman E. E. McClelland. His speech consumed about three quarters of an hour, and consisted of a cursory review of prohibition principles.

He took three general topics, based on different planks in the party platform:

First. Prohibition, the dominant issue in politics.

Second. Suffrage and wages not to be determined by sex.

Third. Tariff, as opposed to that set forth by the republican and democratic platforms.

After reading the planks on which these topics were based, he introduced his discussion of the first by defining a prohibitionist as one who may be an habitual drinker, though he must support the party ticket. Prohibition, he said, was the dominant issue in politics because it was of much greater financial import—a fact upheld by official statistics—to the people than any other question, and chiefly because it was founded on morals, something ignored by the others. It promised an economic system that would greatly relieve those burdened with taxation and agreed to revolutionize the whole moral nature of the nation. It was maintained that tariff for revenue only and tariff for protection were practically the same so far as it concerned the individual. He opposed the different systems employed for paying salaries to state and national officers and confessed his inability to see why a president should be paid from a source different from that of a governor.

In his opinion, no such thing exists as an issue on the tariff between the parties. It is merely a local question. So in regard to the coinage of silver.

The second topic furnished a position which the speaker postulated, declaring it to be self-evident.

The third and last topic was largely anticipated in his discussion of the first, though in this one he made bold to confess that he was a free trader and that while his party had perhaps stolen the idea from Blaine's reciprocity scheme, yet the Plumed Knight had himself purloined it from the democrats.

In concluding, several specific ob-

jections urged against the prohibition party were burlesqued by the speaker.

An Elegant Catalogue.

The annual catalogue of the Marquette Military academy, at Sweet Springs, is just at hand from the press of Woodward & Tierman, St. Louis. It is the handsomest and most elaborate school prospectus ever issued in the state. It is printed on the finest quality of paper, is attractive in gold designs, and the illustrations of the buildings, grounds, students, etc., are the perfection of the engraver's art.

Col. T. E. Spencer is the principal of the institute, and his attainments well qualify him for such an honorable and responsible position.

The Lost Diamond.

Mr. E. E. Mempham, of the recorder's office, St. Louis, has furnished the Sedalia officers with a description of the \$150 diamond stud lost by him at the rally. The stone was set in platinum, had a gold screw and weighed one and one-half carats. It was pure white.

Something Good.

It is almost fair time and it behooves us if we would fare well to find a good place to buy the finest meats at the lowest prices. Messrs. West, Windsor and Ewart have bought out L. Bahner and will be found at his old stand. They are prepared to furnish good meats promptly and at close prices. Give them a call or telephone 135 and try them once. They have a fine assortment of meats, their cutters are courteous and you will be treated in the best way possible.

More Trouble

At Clay & Heymen's. Monuments and Tombstones must go. North Ohio street.

Smoke Honkomp & Schmidt's High Five.**BIG EVENTS****At Kansas City, Mo., August, 1892—One Fare for the Round Trip.**

Kansas City will don a holiday attire during the latter part of August. Two important meetings will be held within her gates: Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, August 20th to 23d, and German Veteran Association, August 20th to 24th. To encourage travel the MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY will sell tickets from all points on its line to Kansas City at ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP. For further information in regard to dates of sale, limit of tickets, etc., call on or address nearest ticket agent.

All the delicacies of the season at Peter Pehl's Fulton restaurant.

Smoke Honkomp & Schmidt's Leader.**A Fine Physician.**

From Ashland (Neb.) Globe.

Dr. Richard Gray, of Ashland, is the physician in charge of the Miner Institute at Sedalia, and is a physician who is well versed in the Miner treatment.

His long experience in the profession, and the marked success with which he has met as a practitioner, will enable him to successfully administer the remedies best adapted to each individual under treatment.

Smoke Honkomp & Schmidt's Boquet.**Well Recommended.**

From the Ashland (Neb.) Globe.

C. B. Hackney, manager of the Miner Institute at Sedalia, is a gentleman that the *Globe* takes pride in recommending to the people of that state. He is a gentleman thoroughly qualified to fill the position, and is perfectly reliable and honest. He is a rustler, and we predict will make the Sedalia Institute a grand success.

Lobsters, frog legs and spring chickens at Pehl's Fulton restaurant.

Fine Ice Cream and Ices.

At \$1.00 per gallon; 5 gallon lots at 90 cts. per gallon furnished on short notice. Delivered in city and guaranteed pure.

CALLIES' CAFE CO.

Lamine Street, Opposite New Post Office.

Coming to the Front.

Hotel Benson is becoming more popular every day, by courteous treatment to its guests. The house has in connection a first class bar with the finest drinks ever tasted.

Once tried, always patronized.

A New Meat Market

Has been opened by J. A. Halestead at 122 East Pettis street, where a full line of fresh meats will be kept.

For Sale.

Fresh milk cow. Enquire of A. B. Dempsey, 112 West Second.

A New Drink.

Try the refreshing cherry glace at Sicher's cafe.

Let It Be Finished.The *Christian Educator*, for July, 1892, contains an elegant illustration of the George R. Smith colored college, the foundation of which stands completed in the northern part of the city. The journal states

it is the intention of its promoters

OBSERVATIONS.

BY PETRUCHIO.

Evening Prayer.

Father, accept the praise a loving heart lays at Thy feet. Take Thou the deeds that I have done, and bless those that deserve acceptance at Thy hands; and, oh, forgive All errors found therein. Lead Thou my life, and teach me how to will to better do.

Help me to see in all that life shall bring Something of Thee, that I may gladly take Whate'er shall come. Help me to serve Thee,

For to serve Thee is my great desire. Keep humble in my heart the spirit Thou hast given.

But strong to battle for the good. Amen.

The Three Cripples.

Walking down Osage street a few days since I met three men not far apart. Strange coincidence, they were all lame. One alone used a cane, and of the other two only one was known as a poor unfortunate.

The first man walked bent over, every lineament of his visage drawn with the ravages of wasting disease. His right hand rested pitifully upon his hip, and his gait was slow and feeble, aided by a heavy stick in his left hand. Every jar of his cautious steps seemed to add to his suffering, and I could but feel a sweep of sympathy with him. But I put it away. I knew that it would have been querulously accepted and then thrown aside and forgotten.

He was not an old man, and yet the cares that burn and waste the heart and soul were eliminated by physical suffering. His responsibilities were relieved, and by the kindness of his cross he was disabled from heavy burdens for any but himself. Happy man! His world was his poor weak back, his duty was but to care for that, and the mercy of Heaven required no other thing from him.

My next acquaintance carried no stick, nor yet did he limp in his walk. His face was haggard and drawn, however, and in his eyes was a listless light that smoldered but yet ready to spring into instant fire. Dissipation and dissolution were pictured in his face, and I could readily see that his moral back had long since been so paralyzed that he was an incurable cripple. Ah, what a sorrow I felt for him, and then I paused. He did not need my sympathy so much, either, and would have indignantly rejected it. Interested only in the excitement of gambling, or the indulgence of passion and vice that had burned out his better nature, he was but a brute who felt not the pulsations of a noble sentiment coursing in his veins. He has not aspirations to be cured of his dread disease, and he would not renew his moral nature if he could. There is too much real sorrow in the world to waste tears over moral partylies who know not that there is moral life, and who will not see.

And then I saw my last cripple. Standing erect in the pure air of the morning, with a step firm and even elastic, he was pushing his way to the scene of his day's toil. There was a smile in his eye for every passer, there was no intimation of weakness in act or word. He met my gaze with a fearless and pleasant glance, smiled kindly as one who would say: "I hope you share my happiness; it's a bright world," and passed along. He was every inch a man—the noblest work of God.

I know him. I know his life. It is not all sunshine, and he has had his fall. It has crippled him. Not as this first poor victim, nor that second example of unconscious depravity, but the other, the wounding of the soul. I paused and looked after him. Young, strong, with a moral being as vigorous as the physical man, he looked the pride of angels, and yet my sympathy swelled within me, and I unchained it and let it go out to him.

I knew he would not reject it. I knew that he would not seize it as his right and if useless cast it from him. But I knew that his soul would melt and he would welcome it and cherish it as the heart offering of one who gave not to material benefit, but rather to prove the reality of love that would lift if it could.

He is the brave cripple. Though injured by his disease so that his soul must writh with pain, yet bravely he conceals the spartan fox, and would burden none other with his hurt. He seeks the one cure, and the treatment applied his hours are given to cheerfulness and sunshine—to the entertainment and encouragement of all sorts of other cripples. And yet of these three I met that morning none so much need nor so much value sympathy and kindness as this cripple who hides his sorrow from the world.

Peter Pehl's service is first-class.

Call and see him at the Fulton restaurant.

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Fresh Meats.

Would you like an extra good cut of lamb, mutton, pork, veal or calf liver, brains, Rocky Mountain oysters, sausages. If so place your order with us for a month and we will assure you the best meats and fair treatment

M. M. Stevenson.**WHY MEN DRINK.**

Some Points on the Habit—A Disease that can be Cured Only by a Physician.

There are few, if any, habitual drinkers who would not like to become temperance men if they could.

The fact is that more drunkards honestly wish to reform than people believe. When a man wishes to shake off the liquor habit and cannot, then it is time for the physician to step in and treat him as one inflicted with disease.

Many well meaning people cry out that any man can stop drinking if he wishes, or if he has the will. The latter is true, but not the former. He may wish to reform, but he does not have the will because that will has been taken away or weakened by long intemperance.

Here the Miner Institute takes him in charge. By a careful course of treatment this will resist drink is strengthened. The drunkard drinks whiskey because he thinks whiskey. Is he hot, cold, sick? The least change in body or mind is sufficient to make him think of whiskey as his only relief. He thinks whiskey and then drinks it.

The Miner treatment gradually leads the patient to think of something else. Whiskey as the panacea for all ills is taken out of his thoughts. He is enabled to think freely. At the same time his will is strengthened so that he can resist temptation.

At the same time it builds up his system and enables it to gain its normal condition. He then is placed back in the same condition he was in when he took his first glass of whiskey, wine or beer. He has no desire for drink; does not think of drink; has a will to resist if tempted to drink.

And then I saw my last cripple.

Standing erect in the pure air of the morning, with a step firm and even elastic, he was pushing his way to the scene of his day's toil. There was a smile in his eye for every passer, there was no intimation of weakness in act or word.

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All communications strictly confidential.

Room 515 South Ohio street, Sedalia, Mo.

THE IRON HALL TROUBLE.

What the Accountant of the Local Order Thinks About It.

Elsewhere in these columns will be found an account of a suit filed against the Order of the Iron Hall for alleged non-payment of benefits.

Asked if he thought any serious trouble would result, Mr. W. W. Taylor, accountant of the Local Branch No. 1244 of this city, stated at the idea, and said that so far as the general order being affected by the trouble was concerned, he thought the report absurd. "The Sedalia order," said Mr. Taylor, has already drawn \$300 in benefits and in no instance have they been withheld when candidates qualified as beneficiaries." He said that kickers were to be found in all orders and the one in question was no exception. "If those who have filed suits are entitled to benefits they will get them I assure you," said he.

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